## HOW LONG, OH LORD?

AIROCITIES OF ARBUL MAMID. The Teleration of the Turkich Sut Dingrace to Ctvitte

"Ah, Effendi," exclaimed my friend per, the last time we parted at Constantino-ph, "sizer naki itdighim dehahetili issey der bondan bin kat zindee fenslarini bilirim," er, in English, "Ah, sir, what I have told you is dreadful, but I know of many things a thou-

and times worse."

Such was the farewell expression of an .l/. sequaintance, a good Turk and a good friend. we separated after a long interview it which we had discussed the questions of the hour and the future of Turkey "Do you hour and the had said during the course of the conversation, "that it is only the "hristians who are diseatisfied with my mast #.? Do you not think that we Turks have reto cause to complain against him? But wig.t can we do? He has surrounded himself with all that is vile, and he has his ears ope's only to them." The Sultan Abdul Hamid same to the throne under evil auspices, and it was a common be list with many Turks at 1 se time that he was destined to work the rule of the empire and the house of Othma's. The Russo-Turkish war, ending in the ralease of a large part of European terrievry from his rule, together with the lora of a considerable slice of territory in Asia, would have been a lesson and a warning to 1, wise sovereign, but it was unheeded by & Adul Hamid. He believed himself to be t's e reincarnation of the spirit of his Turkoman, ancetsor, Erthogral, the foun-

der of the T's kish Empire, and predestined to revive its uncient glory and grandeur. He gave the same of Erthogral to his favorite regiment of cavalry. It was bestowed like wise on a ship of war, and when some years are the ressel bearing it was lost in a storm on the Japanese coast, with nearly all its crew and officers, it created an ineffaceable impression of ill-ofnen on his pervous and su-

Schind the affability which he ostenta thusis displayed to foreigners, especially those Assist acould be classed in France as gobe-moucles, taking things to be what they seemed,
there was a charatter of which the chief traits
were coarse orutality, malignity, low cunning
and excessive cowardics. The language in
which he induked to his catousuog after the
andience at which Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, delivered to him the letter
from the Queen at the bestinging of the Armentan massacres, was suchas would probably
have secured his mompt expulsion from the
lowest dive in the Howary. But he has been,
up to now, favored by the mutual jealousy of
the bowyers most interested in the ultimate disposal of the heritage of the "Sick Man" of the
Emperor Nicholas I. It is apropos of this that
a well-known Pacha at Constantinole told
the story of the popular and perpetually quoted
Nas-red-oin Hodja. The eld Hodja was in a
sound siceo one night, when he was suddenly
atvalened by the straggles of two robbers, one
eneath side of the bad tunging away at the yorgan, or coveriet. After contemplating them
with much anausement for a short time, he exclaimed: You fools, why don's you both get
to one side; then you could pull it off. If you
are going to keep on like this I shall go to
sleep while the rival powers were tunging
in opposite directions over him. He was planning and devising measures to rid himself of
troublesome questions and possible enemies.
The attempt of the partisans of his brother
flurad, whom he supplanted on the pretext of
his alleged insanity, to replace that unfortunate prince upon the throne, under the leath of
the leader and his followers. The atrocties
and crucities committed by the Tildis camarilla
on Turks convicted or suspected of disloyaity
to the Sultan can never be known in full,
for, as Mussulmana, they had no friendly power
watching over their interests. How many
were victims of the infamous any system,
through and to year the substant and dynasty was generally the alleged crimely of exwatching over their interests. How many
were victimes of the heads of ches, taking things to be what they seemed

and return to his alarmed family. Nothing was ever known of what neased between the Sultan and his chief religious counsellor, but immediately on his release the Shekh of the Dervishes in his turn was summoned to Yildiz. There the infortunate man was put to the most devilish and unnamable tortures that Oriental cruelty has devised to force him to confess the crime alseged against him. But he had nothing to confess, and protested dition he was, it was determined to make away with him. He was taken, his body all quivering from he nameless torque to which he had been subjected, and bisced on board is teamy, which ran a short way out into the Sa of Marmora. There, still living, he was then up in a piece of canvas with a heavy weight, and thrown into the depths. It was river, out to his friends that he had been sent away into extle in Arabia, the usual formula in suno cases. "Vildin their shuddered." Sid— Her, as he concluded the take.

Other sturies of occurrences about the same time are all illustrative of the depth of infamy to which the suitan's rule had fallen, while all the time at the palace and the Porte the cumiting, cruel, fawaing Turk was lying and smiling to Ambassadors. Ministers, Charges d'Affaires, and to silly tourists, who ware thattered by a message or by coffee and ciarettes from a man who held them in inefficile contempt as Giosers, or something else untranslatable from the Turkish.

It was nothing to wonder at that with such hideous crimes in the palace there should have been cases of private murder by high-placed farss. One case mantloads by the Bey was of sartieniar infamy. Three men, a foreigner, i. Turkish nechs, and a well-to-de yours.

in the cottained a second findgment, and set has ment. On a versain day dwing since from home at Haskett, the sense to first recent massacrea, two histories, such as one sees hanging about at class caries, called and asked to see hely requested his mother to tell him return to meet them that evening at a hour at a certain cafe in Pera, from they would go together to the pacha's business would be settled. Befraing to his mother, who implored him to whole affair drop and not go, for she as he would meet some harm, the like owner. All that his father and ever knew after that was when his dy was brought back to their house slyight next morning in a carriage of a man who told them their son had denly while taking supper at the house acha. An autopsy disclosed the fact had been poisoned; but nothing more or done, and the body was buried. There case the victims were Turks, and doubt suffered under orders from each at young officer who had been with his regiment in Crete, where not were going on at the time, are morning by stammer at Stamboul, I was received by his father, who was a him. They went away together, the evening the young officer, with er and uncle, came to one of the cares, where with other friends. The young fring the fact that palace and policy we all around him, speke too face young the fact that palace and policy with other friends. The young sting the fact that palace and policy with other friends in the doin formulation in hour was ever seen or heard of the house of the father and uncle, as many questions for fear and one was ever seen or heard of them, and the young officer away, and have was ever seen or heard of them, and the same time that here events took wenns conch builder, was heard of them, and the same time that these events took wenns cough builder, was heard of the fact as any questions for fear and cough builder, was heard of the fact was a man time that these events took wenns cough builder, was heard of the fact. more was ever seen or heard of themever darse ask any questions for fear org down trouble on their own heads, the same time that these events took vienna coach builder, who had fur-ling achias, came to Constantinople this money, his local agent having sole to chiail, any as defaction, and far to push his deman is. The unfor-oach builder, having succeeded in the money of the top to the top the inner from some of his debtors the mainer, was taid one day to go the mainer of the top the top the same of it. Ortaking in the evening was to meet the servant of a pacha among those overne him. The only

Caformation the Austrian Embassy and Consulate-General could obtain about him was from the keeper of the cafe, who said that he had left the cafe in the company of a black cunuch in the service of the pacha on the evening in question.

Two front he after the day of his disappearance his body was found floating in the Bosporus near the steamboat pier at Ortakedi, not fak from the pacha's yall. It had evidently been only a few hours in the water, and fore marks of violence. Notwithstanding the hamilation of having one of its subjects casely murdered, one might almost say officially without taking a single step to avenge it.

I could relate many more similar stories of life and death in the Turkish capital, but those told will suffice. When such things could take place in Constantinople, and under the eye and by order of the Sultan himself, what was not likely or possible away in the interior of Asia Minor, where there was no restraining force to save the Christian population from the ferceity of the administration and the merciless Kurds and more fanatical of the Turkish population. Words fall when one sees responsible men and writers in the press venture to extenuste or justify the doings of such a sovereign as Abdul Hamid, or such a Government as that of the Ports, whether in relation to its Mussulman or Christian subjects. It is high time that Europe, for its own peace sake, and the honor of civilized humanity, leaving aside altogether the question of Christianity, should intervene in lurkey. The Sultan is possibly a lunatic, for insanity runs in the family. He cartainly is a criminal. In either case he is unfit to continue to rule the Ottoman Empire, and the sooner he is deposed from the throne and the foul camarilla he has gathered round him at Yildiz klosk meet the just punishment of their crimes, the better it will be for the poor, oppressed, terror-stricken Armenians and the downtrodden Mussulmans who are dishonored by their Padishah. The moral atmosphere of Europe, too, will smell sweeter. Just now it ha

## A SAXON HOLIDAY.

King and Kaiser Review the Troops-How the Parade Was Formed.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 3. -"The whole First Brigade to parade," the newspapers announce, and forthwith every New Yorker hastens to Fifth avenue and sees "the whole" pass 4,300 all told. It's big for a brigade, and it's good for volunteers, or militia, or national guard. But, as some one says, "There are others;" and some of those others have been parading to-day in honor of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, William II.; his Royal Majesty Albert, King of Saxony, and his Royal Eighness Field-Marshal Prince George, heir apparent to the neat little ridden" country, and ours is not; but it is worth while living -for a time only, of course in a military country to see the sight set before those two monarchs et al. It eclipsed even the parade of the First Brigade, N. G., N. Y.

Just about forty miles due east of this book publishing and music-loving city lies the vil-lage of Zeithain. Now, Zeit means time, and I think hain means hate; at all events, time, in the railroad sense, is hated at Zeithain, a sleepy little place which even the kindly Germans designate only as a Dorf. It isn't on the man but it isn't far from Rieza, and it is on the River Eiba, which, as all New Yorkers know, is named after a well-known steamship. But to-day Zeithain has been wide awake. It couldn't have slept if it had wanted to do so. For their "K. und K." highnesses and majesties have been holding their review in Zeithain, and the regimental bands have been playing, the field music as been blaring and rattling, and for once Zeithain has been up and enjoying itself.

Yesterday, as every one knows, was Sedan day, and it was celebrated all over Germany with "the sound of drum, and the rum, tun tum," and, as a matter of fact, to-day's great review was rehearsed precisely as it took placmajestaten" were not present. As the Leipsic newspapers said: "Those who dread the crowd on Sept. 3 can only be advised to see the parade

newspapers said: "Those who dread the crowd on Sept. 2." A good many Leipsic people feared the crowd.

But to-day was the day. For the Saxons and for the Zeithainers especially. Sedan day was merely an incident; even Sedan itself was simply an excuse for the rehearsal of to-day's parads. Cavairy of the Prussian and the Saxon guard, cavairy of the line, hussars, field and light artillery batteries, and a battalion of the train streamed through the streets to the parade ground. The cadet corps from Dresden, the non-commissioned officers' school corps from Merlenberg, twelve regiments of the line, and three ritle regiments added their uniforms to the show; bands were everywhere, making such music as even musical Leipsigers do not always hear, and flually, at 1 o clock, on the parade ground north of the city, was visible such a sight as one can see only over here.

The troops, nearly 50,080 in number, were drawn up in two lines, each of which extended for a distance of 1,800 metres. Every one knows that a metre is about a yard, and figures 1,800 metres at 1,800 yards; but the metre is three inches over a yard, and when you have 1,800 times three inches you have quite an appreciable distances. Alugether, 1,800 metres make a mile and nearly 100 yards. So each line extended for more than a mile.

Field-Marsha his Royal Highness" Prince George, Duke of Saxony, was Commander-inchief. On the right of the first line was the cadet corps; then in order from right to left came the non-commissioned officers' school

Freid-Marshal his Royal highness. Prince George, Duke of Saxony, was Commander-in-Chief. On the right of the first line was the cadet corps; then in order from right to left came the non-commissioned officers' school corps, the 100th Life Grenadiers, the 10let Grenadiers, the 10let Grenadiers, the Twelfth Pioneers, the 102d and 103d Infantry regiments, the 134th and 139th Infantry, the 106th and and 107th, 104th and 133d, the 108th Fusileer Rifles, and the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Jägers, or light Riffes. The cadet corps was formed in a column of companies: the non-commissioned officers' school corps in a double column, each column one of companies; the rest of the infantry in what used to be called in our "infantry tactics" thefore we had "drill regulations" in a line of battalions in column of divisions. That is, each regiment was in three battalions, and each battalion was formed with a front of two companies. In spite of this close formation the line covered more than a mile.

The second line was as long as the first, and consists of cavalry and artiliery and one battalion of the train. On the right was the Prussian Life Guard Hussar Regiment; then, in order, the Uhlans of the Prussian Guard; the Guard cavalry regiment and the Seventeenth Uhlans; the King's Hussars, Eighteenth and Nineteanth regiments; the Carbineers and the Eighteenth Uhlans; the Twelfth Battalion of the train. The tavairy was in parade formation, platoon front; the artiliery in double column of platoons, and the train formed in three companies with full front. The Hussars and Uhlans of the Guard were the only Prussian troops; the rest were Saxon.

The Kaiser and King Albert took their places in front of a specially built. "tribune" at the north of the parade ground, at the list of the

with full front. The Hussans and Uhlans of the Guard were the only Prussian troops: the rest wore Saxon.

The Kaiser and King Albert took their places in front of a specially built. "tribune" at the north of the parade ground, at the left of the barrack reservation, and all around was a dense and well-behaved crowd. The trees in the woods south of the ground sheltered about as many boys as they would have in our own free country, and every nook of vantage in the water works on the edge of the woods had its spectator—mere often its spectators.

After the inspection the troops began the "march pass." which they practise on drill as assiduously as our little army practises its extended order movements. Twice they marched past. The first time 'abs infantry took up their famous parade step, 'hat so much amused the New York crowd wisen the German marines and sallors used it in the City Hall Park in 1893. They went by in company front, the cavairy at a wallz, in squadron, battery, and company front. Each regiment has its own music for the "march past," and as the music is as good as the men, the effect was inspiring.

As the Grem adier Regiment of the Saxon Life Guards came up, King Albert left the reviewing stand and role to its head, wherece he saluted the Emperor in tyrn took his place at the head of the 10 Lu, to generally to the Pusiller Rifles came up. As the Life Grenadiers, and Prince George his when the 10th Pusiller Rifles came up. As the Life Grenadiers, the changing of places by King Albert and the Kalser was somewhat "Jack in the box-k," but as those two potentates enjoyed it, no one; else has a right to complain.

After the first "march past," the Cadets and the Nobe commissioned Officers' School Gorne resumed their original places, and the rest of the regiment went by in line or batter from the royalties rode off the field and the parade broke up. To every quarter started a seeminglyendiessioned officers' School Gorne resumed their original places, and the rest of the daily. Portions of the public lin c

Cheunalism and Goot cured is every case since 1861. Famous Frencription 166,884 cures incorables. Fleasant to take. 76c. bottle. Druggists. Book free. MULLER, 49 University place, 87.

BISMARCE BITTERS once a day builds up.

MITES OF MEN AND WOMEN

THEY TRAFFIC IN OUR STREETS AND PORGET TO PLAY.

Has New York Street-Children, or Are On -Glimpses of Their Fight for Existence

Are there no little children in New York? There are multitudes of they men and womenthey are ever at one's heels-but they are not the fresh, thoughtless, and careless youngsters that one sees elsewhere. They all seem concerned with the business of life. The unsophistocated child of other States and other cities is not encountered in the streets of New York.

But these babies of poverty are a revelation in their sharp wisdom. A moment's chat with any of the little news venders will reveal their re markable knowledge of the passing show, the ocation of streets or public buildings, the new plays at the theatres, the sensation of the hour in print, or any general information that only the policeman is supposed to know.

At the news booth of the Thirty-fourth street station of the Sixth avenue elevated railway a clever little representative of his class stands on a stool and serves customers with gravity and dispatch. He is 8, possibly 9 years old. His form is slender, giving the impression of delicacy, but the clear, gray eyes and rosy cheeks denote good health. Observing that I had not oushed up, along with the hurrying crowd, he caught my eye as he folded a newspaper, exended his tiny body far over the counter, anatched off his cap, and called:

"Well, lady, don't you want a paper ?" I waited for a lull to ask for a back number. O, yes, lady," he replied as he jumped down and disappeared for a moment, to bob up with a bundle of old newspapers. His little forefinger ran over the dates swiftly until he

selected the desired number. I asked for more copies than he had, just to learn how he would meet me. He bustled over ales of newspapers; then his face fell.

"Why, I need two more for you, lady. Do He paused a moment, then reached his head out of the little side window counter, and whistled shrilly several times.

He begged me to wait, suggesting other newspapers, "with just everything in them." He rattled off the news specialties of the leading dailies of that day, handing me one or two to glance at.

He was diverted by the answer to the whistle. Another little chap, hardly so large as he, came up, with his batch of newspapers under his arm, and a "What de ye want?" The little news agent leaned over, and with an authoritative tone commissioned "Bobby" to run quickly to the big office-"ye know where, Bobby"-and buy two copies of the desired number. He slipped some pennies into Bobby's hand, and Bobby started on a full run. I admired his thoughtfulness in taking care I should not learn where the big office was.

As I waited, many buyers passed in quick succession. To several he called out, upon their approach: "And you want the — this evening?" proffering each time the newspaper desired. The men dropped their pennics without a glance or smile at this little fellow who had learned their faces and tastes. Sometimes half a dozen coins collected before he had time to store them. He used the gong-money box with the skill and rapidity of a typewriter Noticing that I turned the leaves of a fashion journal, he was quick to exclaim:

"That bon-ton lady is just from Parls-see the new sleeves-put you up one?" I answered that I preferred an American

"Well, here's Gulett's, there's none better than that-it's right from New York." Bobby returned to say the big office had not the copies ordered. He and the little partner were positively grieved. Finally the booth manager begged me to return to-morrow; he would I take? He went on to tell me he lixed all the big newspapers, and read some things in all every day. His ambition was to "get to be a big editor" or a "big newspaper duffer, any-how." He was only waiting to get big enough.

As I turned away he called up Bobby.

slipped a cent in his palm.
"Now, Bobby, business has been brisk; you "Now, Bobby, business has been brisk; you go and get us some candy over there!"
Several blocks further down on Sixth avenue I stopped to buy a morning newspaper. The querulous woman was impatient at my stupidity. She exclaimed did I wish her to lose all her custom and papers, too, when the wagon come, and if she did not return them she must keep them, she supposed, to throw away, and so on. A dull, dirty-looking baby fellow of six came up to get more newspapers. Evidently he was her child. I wondered that she could trust him on the crowded street. He had not yet learned to talk plainly. He lisped out incomplets sentences. She seat him away in a hurry.

piete sentences. She seat him away in a hurry. An hour later I had wandered ten or more blocks and a newsboy, more persistent than the reat, ran back and forth across my path shriezing out unintelligible names. Merely to be rid of him I saked for the morning paper. I had already made unsuccessful inquiry or fail. The bedd up a crampled copy of the correct number. The dirty little finger marks indicated his endeavor to smooth it.

I asked him for two copies: he was terribly disappointed. Tesers filled his eyes as he tried to explain that the evaning's edition was now out and he could not find copies of those I wished. At once I recognized the little man, who could not yes talk pulsally. His little basiness venture was revealed. He had run from the price and could not read. But even there his share business discernment was displayed. To test him I asked the price. He dropped his head, then looked up, anxiously pointing at the spot where the price of the paper is printed. His delight was supreme at my purchase of his second-hand paper. He voluntered to my I would say where to meet him. Entered the price is not yellow the price of the paper is printed. His delight was supreme at my purchase of his second-hand paper. He voluntered to my I would say where to meet him. Entered was repeated again and again before I could gather any meaning. His mother and he were not foreigners. The child had never been taught to say clearly more than his paper trade demanded. He was off in an instant after our appointment was made.

He returned wearly in half an hour to say the papers could not be got. He had difficulty in suppressing a sob, but a little money reactored his spirits. He seemed outs able to find his week had been to be a son the world try hard to reach the down-town officers. He returned wearly in half an hour to say the papers could not be got. He had difficulty in suppressing a so, but a first his more trade of the street urching with the hour paper. He would have been there of the my suppression as so, which had a so

to a bright-faced newsboy, who turned in surprise at being asked for help. At first he started off hastily. Then he returned, scanned her again, and passed on, as if in the endeavor to forget her. Finally he ran back, and throating one of his papers into ner outstretched arms, he muttered. "Here, you can sell this." He was off in a hurry, as if mortified at his exhibition of momentary weakness.

The little girls are in many cases quite as well informed on the passing sensations of the hour, or any otherstopic of ordinary city life, as are the boys. They will undergo great hardship to see a character of public importance. A questioning of any of these tiny nurses, for they are always minding one or two bables, will display their knowledge of the names and homes of the Fifth avenue millionaires, especially if small children are in the family. In one of the street crowds, gathered to witness the passing of Li, a little girl of 8 stood hugging a thin, sickly child of three or four months. She had reached a fair vantage point, and her excitement was intense as she viewed the "big, oh, the big old Chinaman," and declared he had once been even as tiny as the infant in her arms. The effect was ludicrous. She backed off: "Oh, no, lady, ye might er got me to believe he got to be as little as me is, but ye can't give me no seech lies, he ever con'der got ter be little 'n baby are." She would have no more to say to me.

give me no sech lies, he ever could'er got ter be little'rn baby are." She would have no more to say to me.

The cash girls in the big stores are jealous of their degrees of caste. A girl of twelve was so attentive and anxious to sell at her little stand that I knew her to be new at the trade. She was glad to bosat that she was promoted from cash girl for three weeks while Miss—was soff sick, and if she did well she would "stay up." Another girl passed, loitering along with a dejected air. "Way. Minnie, are you back as a cash girl?" Minnie was confused, but explained too many girls were up in the office; she knew it was the reason of the change. Minnie fhoped to get up again, but supposed mijust treatment of that sort was all fin a lifetime. She had a really bright mind and talked fluently. The girl of the stand engightened me; it was "oh, lots nicer" to be called an office girl than "cash;" but Minnie, though diegraced, wouldn't lose her salary, as all get the same pay. The office girl, too, must run our requently to the fifth foor. Her delight at her own promotion was merely for the prestige it brought, as her salary would not be raised from that of cash girl for a year.

These premature men and women seem shy at first and are reluctant to discuss any topic outside their regular rut of business. But soon they are delighted to confide their several interactions. The gist of each story is the great wish to become: "grown up," that they may then be percome: "grown up," that they may then be percome."

ests or ambitions.

The gist of each story is the great wish to become "grown up," that they may then be permitted to follow their several callings on an extended scale, and "make, oh! lots of money."

AMONG ATHLETIC CHRISTIANS. Brisk Season Arranged for the Brane

The outlook for a busy season among the young athletes connected with the various branches of the Y. M. C. A. of this city and Brooklyn are very bright. The fall and winter season sports and pastimes promise to take alively turn if one may judge by the plans that are being talked about. The branches are all showing more than usual interest in football, and nearly every branch may beast of crack players. Basketball is taking up the time of a great many of the members, and they are turning their attention to the organization of a league which will be in existence within a few weeks.

The East Eighty-sixth street branch member are enthusiastic over the formation of a league The Twenty-third street branch will not be be hind in picking a team, and Physical Directo Ballard is confident that his boys will again win the championship. The Washington Heights of the crack-a-jacks hustle to beat them. The Railroad and Young Men's Institute branches will also support first-class basketball teams. Arrangements are being made by all the branches in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City to reorganize the bowling league. The majority

of the branches have good bowling teams and the sport will flourish in the associa tion gymnasiums this winter. There a rumor that the members of the Harlem branch, of which Dr. J. Gardner Smith is the physical director, will soon organize a bowling league on their own hook. Four fivemen teams have entered for a branch tourns. ment, and a trophy and medals will be offered to stimulate the bowlers to high scoring. The bowling among the branch members last year was far above the standard, and in some cases the scores made would have put to shame some of our leading knights of the wooden sphere.

The outlook for the season in the gymnasium

of the Washington Heights branch is more than promising. Indoor tennis is becoming very popular with the members, and the lovers of the sport are delighted with the facilities for playing the game. The men have Saturday after-noon to play from 2 until 6 o'clock, and the boys are allowed the use of the floor on Friday afternoon. The branch has vigorous "harrier" club. The members hold weekly runs, starting from the hold weekly runs, starting from the branch building every Saturday night. If funiors of the branch are an energetic lot of youngsters. In addition to their pleasures in the gymnasium, the boys priay at such games a chesa, checkers, and crackinole, and regularihold tournaments to decide who is the champion at these games. The "Game Club," as the junior members who enjoy chess and checkers.

noon. The boys have organized a cadet corps. They have graded classes arranged for them in gymnastics. They have the use of the baths, bowling alleys, and handball court.

"Physical Director Muller of the Young Men's Institute, on the Bowery, has had the gymnastics, on the Bowery, has had the gymnastics on the Bowers, has had the gymnastics of the young many been replaced and polished and equipped says been replaced and polished and equipped says been replaced and polished and equipped as the young that have been added to the gymnastics, and will put all his candidates through a strict course of training. The bowling team to represent the branch in the coming fournament is rounding into first-class condition, and will be able to hold its own against all comers. In the same the young that the young the property that the young that you had writer season in the gymnasium of the Twenty-third street branch. The indoor athietic events and gymnastics arranged are numerous, and will outclass those of any previous year. The gymnasium has undergone a complete overhauling, and is now one of the best in the city. The teams to represent the branch in the various events will be picked in a short that the young they have young the young they have young they have

COATS OF ARMS IN DEMAND.

RUSY TIMES FOR ENGRAPERS IN THE MONTHS OF WEDDINGS.

Some Enteh of Hernidry with Which Pernoss Ordering Creets Are Not Always Femiliar-A Young Woman's Choice of a Bevice - Origin of Coats of Arms. "Even though the free-silver agitation has paralyzed our general business," said the head of the engraving department of, perhaps, the largest jewelry store in the city, "the demand for dies of coats of arms is as great as ever. Our engravers have had all they could do for over a month, and the orders shead will keep them busy for two months more. It's odd about

this demand for coats of arms. Every year, as

certain as one month follows another, the work

of arms engraving is heaviest when the demand for wedding invitations is heaviest. "You know, according to the highest social authority, whatever that may be, the proper season for weddings is either the spring or the autumn. April and June, the months of buds and of blossoms, and October and November, the months of harvesting and housing, are the months most favored by those contemplating double blessedness. It is during these months that we are kept busiest engraving arms. It would be easy to understand this if our customers belonged largely to the nobility of a monarchial country. As it is, it can only be accounted for on the score that young Americans of the present generation about to start out for themselves like to have evidences

about them of as long and distinguished lineage

"Of course, that is a very laudable desire, when, to gratify it, it is not necessary to hunt with a dark lantern and a search warrant for the connection between those who order the dies and those to whom the arms originally be-longed. Of course, there are any number of persons in this country, and many in this city, who have no difficulty in tracing their line directly back to the person who originally adopted the coat of arms they themselves use. There are many more, however, who are unable to do this, and, to attend to the orders of this latter class, it is necessary for us to keep on our pay rolls a man who is an authority on heraldry. It is also necessary for us to maintain a library. containing the best works on the heraldry of the leading nations of the world. There is a history of German or French or Dutch heraldry, as distinct from Italian or Russian or Spanish heraldry as the history of one of these nations s distinct from the other. We never know when an American, with a line running back to Spanish progenitors, may come in, any more than we can know when one of German ancestry may come in for a die, and we must be pre-

pared for any emergency.
"It is sometimes a bit embarrassing, all around, when a customer, having left an order for wedding invitations, orders letter paper to be engraved with the family coat of arms. For example, a young woman and her mother came in the other day and ordered the invitations for the young woman's wedding. Having atended to this matter, the young woman said: 'Please show me some letter paper.'

"Our book of samples was brought, and, after time, having made her selection, she said, 'This will do. Please send me five quires,

with envelopes to match. And please have our arms engraved on the paper.' Very well,' said the cierk, 'we have your die ?'

"'Oh, yes! The die is here; isn't it, mamma?" "'I suppose so, my dear,' replied the mother with evident embarrassment. 'I think your father had it made here, several years ago. However, you know I pay very little attention to such things.'

to such things."

"If you will describe the arms," ventured the clerk, 'we will be able to find the design very readily from our library.

"To be sure, 'chirped the young woman; 'let me see. It is a unicorn rampant and, and—, what is the rest of the design, mamma?"

"Mamma really couldn't tell. She paid so little attention to such things, you know.

"Perhaps if you saw the design you would recognize it, 'suggested the clerk, very politely, but enjoying the situation hugely by this time. 'Of what nation was the original bearer of the arms?'

arms?' Ch! English,' was the young woman's "Oh! English," was the young woman's prompt really.

The cierk got from the library a work on English heraidry, with designs of English coats of arms. One after another he turned over the leaves, while the young woman inspected. Catching sight of one illustration, the young woman put her finger on it and cried:

"Oh, mamma! Isn't that pretty?"

Mamma thought the arms were really very pretty, and then started off to the silver case.

"Again the cierk began turning the pages. When near to the end of the volume the young woman said:

"I think you passed our arms just a minute

"Ithink you passed our arms just a minute ago."

"The clerk turned back the pages until finally he came to the page containing the design which the girl thought was so pretty.

"That's it, she cried eagerly: so stupid of me that shouldn't have recognized it at once."

"Oh, that frequently happens, said the clerk, particularly when one hasn't seen one's arms for a long time and really is not particularly interested in such things.

"As it happened, the arms which the young woman picked out, as belonging to her family, were the arms of Henry VI., who, as is well known by students of English history, cled before he was twenty, leaving no descendants. She had simply hit upon those arms because she liked the design. The design was, as she had said, pretty, and that was enough for her. Harving settled the question, the clerk asked:

"Will you have the full coat engraved on the paper, or the creat, or just the shield?"

"Now really, I don't know. Which do you think would look the best?"

"Well, said the clerk, 'if you would be quite correct, it is hardly a matter of choice. It depends altogether on who is to use the paper—a man or a woman. If a woman, then we must know whether she is a married or an unmarried woman. You know there are certain laws of heraidry that govern the use of coats of arms or their parts."

"It's you know what the correct engraving should be?" asked the girl.

"We did that, the paper was engraved with that part of Henry the Sixth's arms which his female descendants, had he had any, would be entitled to use, and, I suppose, the young bride sent out her first dinner invitations from her new home on the paper bearing the shield of her ancient family."

"We did that, the paper was engraved with that part of Henry the Sixth's arms which his female descendants, had he had any, would be entitled to use, and, I suppose, the young bride sent out her first dinner invitations from her new home on the paper bearing the shield of her ancient family."

"Do you have many such customers?" asked THE SUX reporter ago. The clerk turned back the pages until finally his resolution, he went to the spot where the he came to the page containing the design animal had vanished. There was a large

ancient family."

"Do you have many such customers?" asked The Star reporter.

"Hundreds during the wedding seasons and many at all times of the year," was the reply.

"And when left to you the matter of proper engraving is decided by your heraldy expert?"

"Always. That's what he's hers for. That and to trace family trees. But goup and talk to him. He'd tell you a number of interesting things."

The reporter was taken up stairs and in a little room off the library the heraldry expert was found. The object of the reporter's call was explained. The expert was a man past 60, with a wonderfully intelligent face, whose expression is that of a student. He was poring over a work on heraldry when the reporter entered.

"It is strange to me." said the expert, "that, when so many persons desire to make use of coats of arms in these days, so few know anything about what they want. Arms are not like bounets, things to be used and changed as the styles change. They were used originally for a definite purpose, and there is reason for everything connected with them. Heraldry is a beautiful science, and so fascinating! As you probably know, it is the science which teaches how to biazon or describe in proper terms armorial bearings were first used to distinguish leaders in time of war. In the early ages, you know, warriors were coated in mail. That their followers might know where to raily in battle, each leader had his distinctive sign or coat of arms biazoned on his standard. The leader himself was distinguished by a crest, which he wore above his leimet.

"It is conceded by the highest authorities that the hereditary arms of families were first made use of in the twelfth century, when numerous armies engaged in the expeditions to the Holy land. The armies consisted of the throps of twenty different nations. It was necessary, therefore, that each leader should adopt some ensign in order that he might gather his followers of the different nations. The signs or symbols were sanctioned by the sovereigns engaged in the crustions

Arms of Dominion were properly the arms of the kings or sovereigns of territories they governed, which were also regarded as the arms of the the state the promost provinces, or territories, to which a prince or ford had some claim, and which he added to his own, though the kingdoms or provinces were governed by a foreign king or lord. For instance, the kings of England for many ages quartered the arms of France in their securities as the iteration of the state of the s

HOW OLD IS THIS PILLAR? Is It 44,000 Years Old, or Many Thousand

Times that Age ! From the Indianapolis Journal Wyandotte cave is infecior to Mammoth in length, and yet a walk through its twenty-three miles of avenues and chambers convinces the visitor that there is enough, and to spare. Of course, he usually takes only the three routes-twelve miles-and is satisfied. As in the case with all other caves that are in business, a bear bears the credit of discovering this natural wonder. It was in this way: In the early days of this State a hunter one day saw a bear and shot, but did not kill it, whereupon he gave chase and was in close pursuit, when, lo and behold: it disappeared. This much puzzled the seasoned hunter, and be I think you passed our arms just a minute | stood in amazement, but finally, summoning

his resolution, he went to the spot where the animal had vanished. There was a large opening in the side of the bill. Investigation revealed the existence of this vast underground procession. So much for tradition. The same thing occurred with every other cave, and why not with this?

The existence of this cave has been known for years. As early as 1812 it was owned by a white man who gathered saltpetre in its chambers and imade suppowder—a precious article in the backwoods. The early settlers worked at the cave that way for years, long further and further from the entrance in search of this mineral. Finally it crossed to be necessary or owner of the cave abandoned it, and the land owner of the cave abandoned it, and the land owner of the cave abandoned it, and the land everyed in the general tolorument. In the land and experted the chark had been made by the dependent of the cave abandoned it, and the land the land and experted the chark had been recorded to the cave and the control of the cave abandoned it, and the land the land and experted the chark had been recorded the cave that the cave into passes of exercise into passes of exercise

bers and made sunprewder-a precions articles in the backwoods. The early setties work the cave that way for years, going further and further from the entrance in search of the further from the entrance in search of the manneral. Finally it coased to be poseesary or profitable to make their own powder, and the manneral. Finally it coased to be poseesary or profitable to make their own powder, and the reversed to the sceneral trovernment. In 17th or 1800 a man named herborek bown in the reversed to the sceneral trovernment. In 17th or 1800 a man named herborek bown in the profitable to the control of the sceneral trovernment. In 17th or 1800 a man named herborek bown in the profitable to the control of the sceneral trovernment. In 17th or 1800 a man named, as not to the sceneral trovernment. In 17th or 18th or 18

LI HUNG CHANG'S HEAD. A PHRENOLOGIST DESCRIBES THE SECRET OF BIS SUCCESS.

Bis Broad Head and Full Brow Explain His Tact and Inquisitiveness-The Seat of Mts Language, : Wit, and Intuition-He Would Excel in Wall Street-How He Differs from All Other Chinamen,

The high rank and world-wide prominence of L! Hung Chang are attributed by many persons solely to the influence of good luck. They say that judging from what one reads and sees of the Chinese race, it is incredible that a Chinaman should rank intellectually with men like Hismarck and Gladstone. But this opinion doesn't hold with those who have seen the Viceroy's broad forehead and expressive countenance and have observed his shrewdness and sagacity. A SUN reporter recently took the accompanying picture to Prof. Nelson 3lzer, the phrenologist with Fowler & Wells Company, who dictated berefrom the following analysis:

"In many respects Lt Hung Chang to a marvel of mentality, and his character has a breadth and freshness that equal his intellec-



tual grasp. Not only has he mental grasp, but he has the most astonishing power of appreciating data and detail and history. He has a scholarly intellect. He sees everything. as if his intellect were a combination of the telescope, with which to measure distance and breadth, and of the microscope, to master the minute. The fulness of the brow above the root of the nose is remarkable. A side view of his head shows an extraordinary development in that region, which enables him not only to see quickly but to analyze what he sees. He judges of form and proportion, and his power of combination takes in the historical phases of subjects. Our keenest interviewers have been amazed at his knowledge of detail, and his questions have riddled the subjects he has undertaken to discuss, showing that he has availed himself of means for acquiring infornation relative to of our history and business polity. He knows what to ask a cotton manufacturer, an iron manufacturer, a lumber dealer, or a builder, and he knows about foundations and steel

manufacturer, a lumber dealer, or a builder, and he knows about foundations and steel frames for sky-scraping structures. Though he is from one of the most conservative countries in the world. Le has an eys for everything that is modern and latest in the line of improvement. Yet he is said to be a marvel of builtical sagacity.

"Gen. Grant, who met Li Hung Chang in his visit around the world, said that Bismarck and Li Hung Chang were the two greatest men he had ever met, and, it is said, they in turn have remarked that Gen. Grant belonged in the small list of greatest men. It is something for a man to know enough to appreciate Grant and Bismarck, but the shrewdness of his questioning and the fact of his seeing everything here puts to blush a good many men who ought to know more about matters at home than they do know. He is called a great question asker, and people laugh at his questions, but it shows that his mind is vivid with all the interest beloning to the subjects surrounding him.

"Lis language is large. The eye is very full, and the sack below the eye is an evidence of abundant power of speech and memory of words. His head is broad at the region of constructiveness, hence he is ingenious, and can understand every kind of mechanism. He is large in mirthfulness, and sees the witty things in life. At the extreme top of the forehead, at the centre, the head rises to a ridge, and that ridge is the location of the organ of buman nature, which gives intuition and insight of character. He has this very strongly marked lie reads the mon who look at him and talk